FLYING SAUCER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Scientists in the U.S. have discovered how to slow light down to 120 m.p.h. (Slower than Earth rotation speed) by passing the light through hot rubidium gas. 001

Phys.Rev.Lett.82.5229

(28 June 1999). 002

My flying saucer design makes use of slowed down light to change time over distance with the resulting Einstein effect 003

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

Scientists in the U.S. have discovered how to slow light down to 120 m.p.h. By passing light through hot rubidium gas. George Welch of Texas A and M University in College Station. 004

REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTING,A TABLE,OR A COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING COMPACT DISC APPENDIX

Not applicable. 005

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

My invention has vertical take off and landing capability using slowed down light as propulsion. The force of light is equal to the wattage of light divided by the velocity of light; so light which has been slowed down has a greater force than normal light.Also, the Einstein time effect caused by the slowed down light, causes a time change over distance ; which converts the velocity of the flying saucer into acceleration. 006

My invention also makes use of slowed light reflecting around in a circle to cause a radial time change over distance due to an Einstein effect; in order to increase mechanical rotation of a metal sphere around it caused by an increase in centrifugal force. 007

An electric charge builds up on the conducting sphere rotating in the magnetic field, and the rotating charge buildup in turn increases the magnetic field. 008

The changing magnetic field and rotating electric charge excites and heats rubidium gas in a circular hollow tube;creating light due to the excited gas interacting with the phosphor layer coating on the inside wall of thehollow tube. 009

The light created slows down to a velocity of 90 meters per second while Passing through the hot rubidium gas. 010

For every ninety watts of slowed light reflected out of the exhaust below the flying saucer,one Newton of force is produced.Also,the time change over distance due to the slowed light,converts the flying saucer velocity into acceleration. 011

After an electric motor with a gear system starts the sphere rotating, it continues to rotate with its own energy and the motor becomes a generator (connected

to a battery). 012

The flying saucer invention indeavors to fly into space from Earth, accelerate to faster than the speed of light, slow down, then orbit the nearest solar system in space called the Southern Cross five light years away. 013

The machine's journey would take two weeks to bring photographs back to Earth. 014

Slowing light with hot rubidium gas is described in

Physical Review Focus

Slow light for the rest of us.

29 JUNE 1999

 015

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

There are five magnets arranged in a horizontal plane with axes vertical; one coil in the center, and four coils surrounding the central coil equidistantly. 016

Between the central coil and outer coils is a circular hollow tube filled with hot rubidium gas which slows light down. 017

As a metal sphere rotates around the above assembly, electric charge builds up on the sphere, and this rotating charge increases the magnetic field, which increases the rotating charge; a steady buildup of charge and magnetic field resulting. 018

The increasing charge and field excites and heats rubidium gas in the circular Hollow tube, which interacts with a phosphor layer on the inner wall of the tube to make light which is slowed down by hot rubidium gas to less than motion velocity while bouncing around in a circle inside the tube. 019

The Einstein effect of the slowed light causes a time change over distance , radially , increasing centrifugal force radially; which accelerates the rotation of the sphere which provides the energy for the previously mentioned processes. 020

The force of the slowed light reflected out of the exhaust below the flying Saucer is equal to the wattage divided by the velocity of light. The Einstein time change over distance also accelerates the flying saucer to faster than the speed of light. 021

A small quantity of battery power is needed so the electric motor and gears start the sphere rotating ; then it continues to rotate with energy of the entire system , and the motor becomes a generator to charge the battery. 022

No extra energy needed to fly five light years in two weeks. 023

The nearest Southern Cross Constellation can be examined, then the flying saucer return to Earth. 024

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG.1 is a three dimensional view of the flying saucer. 025

FIG.1A is a horizontal cross section of the landing gear. 026

FIG.1B is a vertical cross section of the landing gear. 027

FIG..2 is a horizontal cross section of the flying saucer showing the arrangement of the magnetic coils , circular hollow tube, electric motor with gears to turn sphere, structure of bearings and supports to rotate sphere relative to stationary parts. 028

FIG.3 is a vertical cross section of sphere rotating around stationary magnetic coils and circular hollow tube. 029

FIG.4 is a vertical cross section of magnetic coils and circular hollow tube , showing layers of different density glass and phosphor layer making up the wall of the circular hollow tube. 030

FIG.5 is a vertical view of the circular hollow tube filled with slowed light , showing Radial direction of Einstein time change with distance and resulting radial force. 031

FIG.6 is a horizontal view of rotating sphere and stationary circular hollow tube showing direction of force ; caused by Einstein time change of slowed light in the tube ; and increasing centrifugal force and rotational speed of the sphere. 032

FIG.7 is a vertical view of tube and rotating sphere showing direction of force due to Einstein time change over distance which increases centrifugal force and rotational speed of the sphere. 033

FIG.8 is a horizontal cross section of stationary hub with light from tube reflected through transparent part of hub to transparent exhaust at the bottom of the sphere with

hinged mirrors which can change their angle for horizontal thrust. Sphere rotates around hub. 034

FIG.9 is a vertical cross section of flying saucer showing metal sphere and its supports Surrounding hub with bearing to fascillitate sphere rotating around hub, sphere exhaust and mirrors.Electric motor attached to hub, which uses gears to start sphere rotating around hub. 035

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

There are five magnetic coils 1,2,3,4,5, in a horizontal plane with axes vertical arranged with coil 1 in the center ; and surrounded equidistantly by coils 2,3,4,5, see FIG.1,FIG.3,FIG.4 Coils 1,2,4, only shown in FIG.2 036

A circular hollow tube T has an outer wall of less dense glass ,l, and an inner wall made of more dense glass, g , with a phosphor coating ,P, on the inner wall. The tube is filled with hot rubidium gas ,G, see FIG.4 037

The hollow tube T surrounds the magnetic coil ,1, with coils 2,3,4,5, outside of it; the hollow circular tube in the same horizontal plane as the magnetic coils. See FIG.1, FIG.3,FIG.4, FIG.2 only shows coils 1,2,4, and tube T. 038

Only the top half of the circular hollow tube wall has the low density glass ,l, ; so the light is reflected downwards through the transparent part of the hub ,K', and through the transparent exhaust ,K, at the bottom of the sphere ; where hinged mirrors R can add horizontal thrust to the normal vertical thrust by deflecting the vertically shining light exiting the exaust. See FIG.8 , FIG.9 039

The assembly of circular hollow tube T and magnetic coils 1,2,3,4,5, is attached to a circular , horizontal , flat hub A with a bearing O at its center to fascillitate the rotation of a vertical support V at its center which is attached to a metal sphere M which surrounds the hub A and rotates around it.Additional supports ,C, attaché the sphere M to vertical support V. See FIG.1, FIG.2 , FIG.9, 040

Sphere M rotates in directin ,D, See FIG.2, FIG.3,FIG.6, FIG.7, 041

A battery powered motor ,E, with a vertical axis rotating shaft which has a cog

wheel ,H, on the end ,drives a larger cog wheel ,J, which surrounds the vertical support V. The motor E can thus be used to rotate the metal sphere M with the vertical support V passing through bearing O at the center of hub A which fascillitates the rotation of sphere M around the hub A. See FIG.1,FIG.2,FIG.9 042

The metal sphere M rotating through the magnetic field B caused by magnets 1,2,3,4,5, causes a buildup of positive charge + , and negative charge - , on the metal sphere M. See FIG.2, FIG.3, 043

The magnetic field B is produced by the north magnetic pole N of the central coil , and south magnetic pole S of outer coils 2,3,4,5, See FIG.2, FIG.3, 044

The rotating electric charges – and + on the rotating metal sphere M increases the magnetic field in magnetic coils 1,2,3,4,5, which in turn increases the electric charges on the rotating sphere. Both the magnetic field and the electric charge increase while the sphere is rotating. 045

The increasing magnetic field and the electric charge rotating with the sphere Heats up the rubidium gas G in the hollow circular tube T , and the hot gas G interacting with the phosphor layer P produces light which bounces around in a circle inside the circular tube (because of light reflection at the junction of more dense glass g and less dense glass l). See FIG.4. 046

As the light passes through the hot rubidium gas G , its velocity is slowed down to 90 meters per second , which is slower than the velocity of rotation of the sphere if the sphere has a radius of more than 15 meters and rotates twice every secod. 047

According to Einstein's theory of relativity, when motion speed of object exceeds the speed of slowed light, time decreases from normal time t to Einstein time t'

048

See FIG.5.

The change of time from t' to t over distance creates force F1 and F2 in FIG.5,6,7, and the resulting increase in radial centrifugal force increases the rotational speed of the sphere M. 049

This provides the mechanical energy of the sphere needed to electric charge + - and magnetic field B which heats up the gas G in the tube T to produce light. 050

The entire system functions without energy input after a small amount of battery energy is used by electric motor E and cog wheels H and J to start rotation of sphere M through rotation of support V 051

Because only the top half of the circular hollow tube T has the less dense glass coating l , the slowed light is reflected downwards through the transparent part K' of the hub A and downwards through the transparent part of the sphere K and exits the sphere M whereupon the hinged mirrors R can reflect the light at an angle to give horizontal thrust or vertical thrust when mirrors R let the light exit vertically. 052

The force of light is equal to the wattage of light divided by the velocity of slowed light. Also , the change of light speed over distance , resulting in a change of time over distance provides a propulsion force for the flying saucer as the light exits K the exhaust below with velocity v , See FIG.1, FIG.2, FIG.8, FIG.9, 053

Because the propulsion force of the flying saucer results from a change of time over distance , the flying saucer can exceed the speed of light. 054

Once the sphere M is rotating with its own energy , the rotating support vertical column V is rotating with large cog wheel J which rotates small cog wheel H which rotates shaft of electric motor E and the electric motor E works as a generator to

charge the battery. (The electric motor E works with direct current D.C. volts). 055

The four landing gear are stored in the four lower support columns C .For deployment of landing gear, tube 6 and tube 7 exit support C in a telescopic fashion. 056

Electric motor 10 is attached to a support which slides along a groove lengthwise In support column C which stops it from rotating while motor 10 rotates a screw 12 which advances lengthwise out of support C. 057

Electric motor 11 is attached to a support which slides along a groove lengthwise in tube 6 which stops it from rotating while motor 11 rotates a screw 13 which advances lengthwise out of tube 6 058

The portion of tube 6(which is threaded like a bolt on the outside) which is inside of support C is labeled as 12 059

The portion of tube 7 (which is threaded on the outside like a bolt) which is inside of tube 6 is labeled as 13 See FIG>1, FIG.1A , FIG.1B, 060

On the end of tube 7 is a castor wheel 8 which is attached to a support 9 with the castor wheel having the ability to roll along in any direction through 360 degrees 061

When the electric motors 10 and 11 rotate in the opposite direction, the tubes 12 and 13 retract telescopically while rotating with a screw action. See FIG.1, FIG.1A,FIG.1B 062